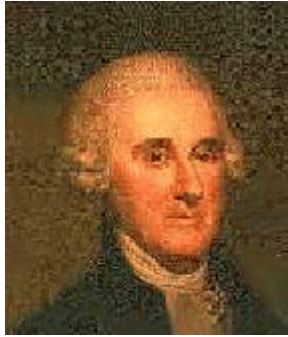


THE CONFEDERACY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Compiled by Vance J. Beaudreau of the Federation of States -December 26, 2002

Thomas McKean was elected as the First President elected under the Confederacy of the United States, serving from July 10, 1781 to November 4, 1781.



Previous to this, other leaders who served as Chairmen of the Continental Congress under the Articles of Association were Peyton Randolph, Henry Middleton, and John Hancock. It was during John Hancock's administration that the Declaration of Independence was prepared by Thomas Jefferson and passed by the Continental Congress. John Hancock signed the Declaration first as the presiding officer. The boldness of his signature has made it live in American minds as a perfect expression of the strength, freedom and defiance of the individual in the face of British Monarchal tyranny. British military action began against the Colonies. John Hancock was followed by Henry Laurens, John Jay and Samuel Huntington as presidents under the Articles of Association.

During President Samuel Huntington's administration, the **Articles of Confederation were ratified** and shortly afterwards the Continental Congress appointed George Washington as Commander of the Continental Army of the Confederacy to prosecute the war against Lord Cornwallis and the British military.

Thomas McKean, who followed Samuel Huntington, became the FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. McKean had helped to draft the Articles of Confederation which he also then signed under Samuel Harrington's administration. It was during McKean's tenure of service as President when news arrived from General Washington in October 1781 that the British had surrendered following the Battle of Yorktown and British Lord Cornwallis had been captured.

John Hanson served from November 5, 1781 until November 3, 1782, as the Second President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the Articles of Confederation.

Elias Boudinot served from November 4, 1782 until November 2, 1783 as the Third President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the Articles of Confederation.

Thomas Mifflin served from November 3, 1783 to November 29, 1784 as the Fourth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the Articles of Confederation.

Richard Henry Lee served from November 30, 1784 to November 22, 1785 as the Fifth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the Articles of Confederation.

John Hancock was again elected President, this time as the Sixth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the Articles of Confederation and served from November 23, 1785 to June 5, 1786.

Poor health prevented President Hancock from completing his second term of office.

Nathaniel Gorham served from June 6, 1786 to February 1, 1787 as the Seventh President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the Articles of Confederation.

Arthur St. Clair served from February 2, 1787 until January 21, 1788 as the Eighth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the Articles of Confederation. On February 21, 1787, Congress called for a Constitutional Convention to be held on May 14, 1787 to revise and update the Articles of Confederation.

Cyrus Griffin served as the nation's chief executive and Ninth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the Articles of Confederation from January 22, 1788 until George Washington's inauguration as the 1st President under the new Constitution on March 4, 1789. The new amended Articles of Confederation (Constitution) of the United States of America was ratified on June 29, 1788 during President Griffin's term of office.

George Washington served from 1789 until 1797 as the Tenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21, 1788 and which was now being referred to by some as the Constitution of the United States even though the documents was really the amended Articles of Confederation. Further amendments were required by Jefferson and Madison known as the Bill of Rights or the ten amendments which became effective after ratification by Virginia on December 15, 1791.

John Adams Served from 1797-1801 as the Eleventh President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21, 1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson Served from 1801-1809 as the Twelfth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21, 1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States. President Jefferson stated: . . .*the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few bootied and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately . . .* Jefferson was opposed to the Bank of the United States.

James Madison Served from 1809-1817 as the Thirteenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended

Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States. James Madison refused to renew the charter for the Bank of the United States in 1811.

James Monroe Served from 1817-1825 as the Fourteenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.

John Quincy Adams served from 1825-1829 as the Fifteenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.

Andrew Jackson Served from 1829-1837 as the Sixteenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.

Martin Van Buren Served from 1837-1841 as the Seventeenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.

William Henry Harrison Served from 1841 as the Eighteenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.

John Tyler Served from 1841-1845 as the Nineteenth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States. President Tyler stated: *“Give the President control over the purse, and I care not what you call him, he is every inch a king.”*

James Knox Polk Served from 1845-1849 as the Twentieth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States. On this, President Polk stated: *“Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world.”*

Zachary Taylor Served from 1849-1850 as the Twenty-first President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as

the Constitution of the United States.

Millard Fillmore Served from 1850-1853 as the Twenty-second President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States. President Fillmore stated: *“The government of the United States is a limited government.”*

Franklin Pierce Served from 1853-1857 as the Twenty-third President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.

James Buchanan Served from 1857-1861 as the Twenty-fourth President of the Confederacy of the United States of America elected under the amended Articles of Confederation ratified on June 21,1789 and now being referred to as the Constitution of the United States.



President Buchanan was aware of the attacks against the Confederacy of the United States and State’s rights by mercantile and industrialist Republicans as well as Tories and Monarchists.

Buchanan was also aware that the Southern States had been unfairly taxed by tariffs by these Northern interests and that they had the inherent right to secede should they so elect. After Lincoln was elected by illegal election and ballot box stuffing procedures, President Buchanan allowed Southern States to secede, ordered the United States army to turn over

forts ports in the South to Southern forces peacefully and he even sent the U. S. Navy to the other side of the world prior to Lincoln’s inauguration knowing the ill military intent of the Lincoln Republicans against the people of the South.



Jefferson Davis Served from 1861-1865 as the Twenty-fifth President of the Confederacy and the First President of the Confederate States of America made up of Southern States who had seceded from the corrupt United States Federal Union of Abraham Lincoln. A lightly modified Constitution of the United States was ratified as the Constitution of the Confederate States of America which remains ratified and in theoretical force today.

Later, as the overwhelming population of the North sent a much larger Yankee army which was also fortified with over 100,000 German Hessians to finally subdue the Confederate armed forces and as defeat became imminent, President Jefferson Davis stated: *“The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form.”*

Although captured by Federal Union forces and imprisoned awaiting possible treason charges by President Abraham Lincoln of the Federal Union of the United States, President Jefferson Davis refused to surrender the government of the Confederate States of America and no peace treaty was ever signed. Finally, due to the insistence of Chief Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court of the Federal Union and after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the Federal Union of the

United States release President Jefferson Davis who lived on for many years.

The Federal Union of the United States became firmly established after the revolution against the Confederacy of our Fore Fathers and the Confederate States of America although still called the United States.

Abraham Lincoln - was the First President of the Federal Union of the United States of America and the first president to openly oppose and militarily attack the Confederacy of the



United States of America created by our Founding Fathers and whose grandsons and great grandsons found it necessary to try to save by reconstituting the values of their Fore Fathers as the Confederate States of America because the Lincoln Marxists together with Northern mercantile and industrialist Republicans were in control of the remaining Northern States and was using the name “the United States of America.

All of the American Presidents since Lincoln have been elected by the Federal Union of the United States and who have to a greater or lesser extent enforced reconstruction and destruction of the history and heritage of the Confederacy of the United States of America and of the South.

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Meanwhile, the Confederate States of America awaits re-staffing and restoration as the legitimate government of the Confederacy of the United States of America as established by our Colonial Forefathers under the amended Articles of Confederation which were further modified after the Lincoln revolution against the Confederacy of 1781 and which has been ratified as the Constitution of the Confederate States of America. Slavery, in all of its forms, shall not find a place in the restored Confederacy. The twelfth President of the Confederacy, Thomas Jefferson stated: “. . .*the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, so help me God.*”

And the Sixteenth President of the Confederacy, Andrew Jackson stated: “*I believe that just law can make no distinction of privilege between the rich and poor.*”